(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2524.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1795.

SUABIA, *February* 17.

THE accounts from Baſle reſpecting the negotiations for peace, continue to be contradictory and various. Some ſtate that preliminaries for peace have been actually ſigned; others, on the contrary, affirm, that the whole negotiation is broken off, in conſequence of Barthelemy, the French miniſter, having made the moſt diſſatisfactory propoſitions to the German empire; and having declared that the affairs of Poland ſhould be included in the treaty.

A pamphlet which has lately made its appearance in Switzerland and Germany, has attracted the general attention of the public. It is entitled, "Europe and peace," and is the copy of a ſpeech made by the Abbe Sieyes, in the ſecret revolutionary committee, on the 12th Frimaire, 3d year of the French republic, containing the conditions required by France, in order to conclude a peace.

I. That whatever form of government the French ſhould chooſe to give to themſelves in future, and under what name they chooſe to eſtabliſh the ſame, it ſhall be acknowledged before hand by the treating powers, as well as every alteration France ſhould in future chooſe to make, with regard to the religion, laws, or in other points of its ſocial order. The ſame is promiſed by the French nation to all other people and governments of the earth.

II. No nation ſhall interfere with any ſuch change or alteration made by another nation, neither publicly nor privately, by force nor by intrigue, unleſs requeſted ſo to do by a decided majority of that nation; for no people or power have a right to prevent others from taking the means which they think neceſſary for their welfare, or to force them to take meaſures which they do not think either neceſſary or uſeful to their ſocial order.

The powers at preſent at war with France muſt firſt acknowledge the republican form which the French people have choſen for the preſent, and as long as the latter ſhall think proper to adhere to it. Theſe powers, therefore, muſt promiſe to the French nation never to wage war againſt them again for ſuch pretences. The French nation, on her part, acknowledges every government of every other nation, whether monarchical, ariſtocratical, or democratical; promiſes not to interfere, either publicly or privately, by open force or by intrigue, unleſs they are invited to do ſo by the moſt reaſonable majority.

III. And the poſſeſſions of the French republic conquered by England, as Corſica, and the Eaſt and Weſt-India iſlands are to be reſtored to her. In the ſame manner the republic will yield up all the conqueſts made by her in Spain and Italy, and will remove her armies from the conquered countries between the Rhine and the Sea, to the ancient frontiers. From this are only excepted Avignon, and the departments limited by the Alps, formerly Savoy, who have voluntarily taken the part of the republic, and who remained faithful to her in the midſt of the troubles and inſurrections of the ſouthern parts of the republic.

IV. All the countries ſituated between the Rhine and the Sea are to have the liberty to determine themſelves upon what form of government they ſhall chooſe to adopt, and for this purpoſe, after the French troops ſhall have withdrawn from thoſe countries, no other troops ſhall enter them until invited by them by a free choice.

V. The navigation of the Rhine, Moſelle, Meuſe, and Scheld, remains open and free from toll for all nations without diſtinction.

VI. Spain, Sardinia, Naples, England and Holland, are to undertake to give an aſylum to the French emigrants, and to give them employment and nouriſhment. In caſe ſome of the emigrants ſhould be wiſe enough to ſubmit to the ſpirit of the times, they ſhall find an aſylum in the iſland of Corſica, where the republic, inſtead of perſecuting them, will protect them.

HAGUE, *February* 29.

The preſidial chamber of Amſterdam has communicated by the proviſional repreſentatives of the people of Holland, the anſwer of the directors of the Eaſt-India Company to the following queſtion:

"For what reaſon have the company's ſhips been detained ſo long in England?"

The directors, in their anſwer, declare, that having no power to give directions to the convoy under the command of captain Orthius, it is impoſſible for them to aſſign any reaſon for their ſhips remaining ſo long in Engliſh ports, and they do not even know whether all or any of the ſaid ſhips are ſtill in Engliſh ports.

As the ſtates general have hitherto come to no definitive reſolution for laying an embargo on Engliſh ſhips in the ports of the republic, and as this meaſure demands all poſſible diſpatch, the deputies of Holland to the aſſembly of the ſtates general have been charged to effect that directions be immediately ſent to the admiralties for iſſuing the neceſſary orders to the officers commanding the ſhips of the ſtate to prevent the ſailing of Engliſh ſhips from our ports by force, if neceſſary, and to call for the aſſiſtance of the French commanders.

It was reſolved, after a long debate, that ſeals ſhould be put upon the papers of Mr. Fagel, formerly regiſter of the ſtates general, and on thoſe of the two clerks.

BOIS-LE-DUC, *March* 2.

The army of the Sambre and Meuſe has profited of the capture of Emmerick, and its poſition on the Lower Rhine to paſs that river: it has joined its left wing to the right wing of the army of the North.—This operation muſt be advantageous to the republicans, as by means of it, they preſent a formidable front, which extends from Coblentz to the extremies of Holland.

The army of the North is purſuing its march, and puſhing the troops of the allies beyond the river Ems, while the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, directs its courſe towards the Lippe, clearing the country of the remnant of the combined forces.

The Auſtrians are redoubling their efforts upon the Upper Rhine, their plan is to relieve Luxemburg, which is the moſt ardent wiſh of the emperor.

BRUSSELS, *March* 5.

The repreſentatives of the people have prohibited the diſtillation of gin throughout all Belgium. The great number of diſtilleries was one of the principal cauſes of the non-execution of requiſition for ſupplying the army with proviſions. In fact, theſe diſtilleries, which in Eaſt-Flanders alone were 181, conſumed daily as much grain as would have been ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of 200,000 citizens, as much fuel as would have ſerved more than 9000 families, and as much oats as would have fed 2300 horſes.

LISBON, *March* 27.

This day ſailed from Liſbon, prior to which the miniſter of ſtate died, and in four or five days after, orders were iſſued from the court, ordering all their ſhips of war to be laid up, except a ſmall ſquadron at Gibraltar, which they deemed ſufficient to keep in the Algerines, including the ſhips which they had ſupplied the Britiſh with, which had arrived in Liſbon ſome time before I left it, and that two of the Britiſh officers who were captains in their ſervice, were diſmiſſed.—And it was ſaid that the reſt would alſo be diſmiſſed. There was a mutiny on board of a 74 gun ſhip while I was in Liſbon, which was ordered to Brazils in conſequence of a diſpute between the captain and the crew.

EDINBURGH, *March* 27.

By a gentleman recently arrived at Leith from Gibraltar, accounts are received that the emperor of Morocco had broke off the conferences for peace between the States of Barbary and America, and had actually declared war againſt the United States. Hitherto the court of Portugal has not only prevented thoſe piratical deſperadoes from paſſing and cruiſing near the mouth of the Straits, but has in various inſtances befriended the Americans, as well by allowing them convoys, as by endeavours to conclude a treaty of peace.

LONDON, *March* 28.

Earl Camden left London yeſterday for Holyhead, to take upon him the arduous office of lord lieutenant of Ireland. He goes to meet the ſcrutiny of a nation, impetuous and incenſed—without powers to appeaſe—and without underſtanding to qualify. He bears with him the ſecret inſtructions of Mr. Pitt; whether theſe are conceived in ſuch a ſpirit of liberality as to conciliate the Iriſh nation, the event alone can determine.

It is now near a fortnight ſince any advices have been received from Germany; nor can we account for ſo long a delay, for though it is certain that one packet is either loſt or taken, yet it ſeems extraordinary that no other veſſel ſhould have arrived from the Elbe.

HAIR POWDER TAX.

The people were led to imagine that the miniſter originally propoſed the tax on powdered heads, to prevent the profuſion of flour in this time of ſcarcity, but it is now proved beyond a doubt, that the fear of famine prompted no part of the plan, otherwiſe orders would have been iſſued for the military to diſcontinue the uſe of that article for their hair, when ſuch a vaſt quantity is deſtroyed by them, as the following calculations will ſhew.

The military force of Great-Britain, including foot, horſe, militia, fencibles, &c. in England, Scotland, Ireland, and ellewhere, amount to 250,000 men, each of whom is ſuppoſed to waſte upon his head, one pound of flour per week, 250,000 lb. a week, make no leſs than 6500 tuns weight a year—a quantity of flour ſufficient to make 3 million, 59 thouſand, 353 quartern loaves, and to ſupply 50,000 people with bread for 12 months.

This calculation proves what a good effect the total abolition of the uſe of hair powder might have on the price of bread, but when you add to the above, another calculation of flour, which will be uſed by perſons privileged under the new tax, whoſe numbers cannot be fewer than 500,000, it will then be found that there are 750,000 lbs. flour uſed per week, for the hair, which would make in the year, 195,000 tuns, or 9 millions, 418 thouſand, and 59 quartern loaves. A quantity of bread ſufficient for the uſe of 150 thouſand men, women, and children.

From the above ſtatement, we are authoriſed to ſay, that it would be more for the honour of our legiſlature, and the benefit of the nation, to prohibit the uſe of flour, or powder for the hair, altogether, than to lay a partial tax upon thoſe who uſe it, for the purpoſe of prolonging a war which has been too long continued, and the effects of which the people of this country ſo ſeverely feel.

Powdering the hair in the modern ſtyle, from which the miniſter expects ſo large an addition to the revenue, took its riſe in the year 1614, when ſome ballad ſingers at the fair of St. Germaine, covered their heads with a white powder, to attract notice, and render themſelves ridiculous.

NEW-YORK, *May* 18.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived here in 40 days from Greenock, the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Martin. The London papers by her are to the 28th March, with which the editor has been very obligingly favoured. Such materials as require publicity, ſhall be more fully detailed in future gazettes.

Though there is nothing in the papers that requires extraordinary exertion, yet the editor will barely give a ſketch of that which appears worthy of notice. In the COURIER of March 26, it is ſaid,

That accounts have been received in town that the tranſports, and other veſſels which were on their voyage to bring away the Britiſh infantry from the continent, have been diſperſed in a gale of wind; ſome of them have put into Hull, and other ports in the north of England; but many have not yet been heard of.

That Mr. Fox's ſpeech on Tueſday, aſtoniſhed even thoſe who have been in the conſtant habit of attending for years to the ſpeeches of that great man. A ſpeech more replete with incontrovertible argument—more various and profound in its reaſoning—more comprehenſive in its range—and more clear and luminous in its arrangement, never came from the mouth of man.

That Mr. Pitt's ſpeech, on the day of Mr. Fox's motion, was the worſt he ever made; it was inſolent and impudent; haughty, without being dignified; and dogmatical, without any attempt at argument or proof.

That there are Paris papers in town of the 10th, 11th and 12th inſtant. They make no mention of a decree of accuſation having paſſed againſt Barrere and his accomplices.

In the SUN of ſame date, it is ſaid,

That earl Fitzwilliam does not ſeem in a hurry to return to England.

That there were 13,000 ſoldiers marched into Breſt about 3 weeks before the above date, and are ſaid to be deſtined to the Weſt-Indies or the Cape of Good Hope.

That a vaſt number of flat bottomed boats are at Breſt, as well as other ſeaports, intended, it is ſaid, for an expedition in the ſummer.

That ten ſail of the line were detached from the French fleet while at ſea, on a ſecret expedition, whoſe deſtination is kept a profound ſecret.

That a convoy was required for the packets between Yarmouth and Cruxhaven. The anſwer of the admiralty was, that no ſhips could be ſpared from more important ſervices.

In the CHRONICLE of the 28th March, it is ſaid,

That the Dutch commiſſioners left London yeſterday evening, on their return to Holland. We underſtand that none of the objects of their miſſion are accompliſhed; and that all diſcuſſion, on the nature of theſe objects, was precluded by a direct refuſal on the part of our government to recogniſe the authority from which the commiſſioners derived their powers.

That there is a ſquadron of ſix ſail of the line, and another of eight frigates, now on a cruiſe from Breſt.

Captain Lindſay, arrived here yeſterday in 14 days from Montſerrat, informs us, that the French were in entire poſſeſſion of the iſland of St. Lucia, except one fort, in which the Britiſh had a ſtrong garriſon; he ſays, that the day before he ſailed, a veſſel arrived at Montſerrat from Martinique, the captain of which reported, that a ſevere action had taken place at St. Lucia, between the republicans and Britiſh troops, in

which the latter were beaten, and driven back to the fort with great ſlaughter.

Capt. Lindſay alſo ſays, that while he lay in Monſerrat, two Britiſh ſhips of 74 and 64 guns, arrived there, the lieutenant of one of which informed capt. Lindſay, that they had been cruiſing off Guadaloupe to ſtop the ſailing of any veſſels from that place, notwithſtanding which, a fleet of 11 ſail of tranſports, and a ſloop of war ſlipped out of Point-Petre, and eſcaped their vigilance; and that they had been cruiſing for them to leeward ſome days to no purpoſe.

Capt. Lindſay ſuppoſed the above fleet muſt have gone to take poſſeſſion of St. Euſtatius, as news had arrived at Monſerrat of its ſurrender to the republicans.

Laſt evening the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Martin, arrived at this port from Greenock, in Scotland; from whence he ſailed on the 1ſt of April, with 40 odd paſſengers in good health, chiefly mechanics and farmers, who ſeek an aſylum of peace and liberty.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 21.

We give the following important extract on very reſpectable authority.

Poſtſcript to a letter dated Nantes, March 27.

It is ſaid Gen. STOFFLET, one of the Brigand generals who did not give himſelf up has been defeated. Alſo peace has been eſtabliſhed between FRANCE and PRUSSIA and SPAIN.

GIBRALTAR, *March* 12.

Meſſrs. John Bulkley and Son.

GENTLEMEN,

I paid you my reſpects laſt poſt, and have now to thank you very much for your favour of 28th ultimo, received an hour ago. The important intelligence you give me of the arrival of a gentleman from America, empowered to renew the treaties with Muley Soliman, is moſt welcome, juſt at this critical moment, of which I have ſo ſtrong a ſenſe, I have already diſpatched a boat expreſs to Tetuan, to carry a letter for the emperor with advice of it, and repeating my requeſt that he would give directions to the commanders of his cruiſers to reſpect the flag of the United States, which I have now the fulleſt reliance will be done. From what you ſay, I conclude it is not our worthy friend col. Humphreys come in the St. Mark, but I hope we ſhall hear from him by her. The Danes it appears, have determined to renew their peace with Muley Soliman, for their conſul was here laſt week from Tangier, and carried over with him a ſum equal to three years tribute of the four they are in arrear to the emperor, and we have now here an ambaſſador from Raguſa on the ſame errand.

I am, reſpectfully, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
JAMES SIMPSON.

The equipment of the cruiſers at Larach has been ſuſpended, but thoſe of Sallee, we have heard, were in forwardneſs; however, the long weſterly wind we have had has effectually kept them in port.

May 22. The London prints informed us ſome time ſince that the French had raiſed the ſiege of Mayence, but they were ſilent with reſpect to the motive that had induced the republicans to that ſtep; this momentary delay in the execution of a plan which was calculated to deliver to the arms of the republic before the end of the winter the laſt ſtronghold the confederate powers poſſeſs on the left bank of the Rhine, was not occaſioned, as it might be ſuppoſed, by a ſucceſsful attack of the beſieged or any hoſtile preparations on the other ſide of the river. After a ſudden thaw ſuch an immenſe maſs of water guſhed from the mountains, that in a ſhort time all the low grounds in the vicinity of Mayence were completely inundated, and the republicans unprovided with a fleet to continue the bombardment of that fortreſs, retreated at a ſhort diſtance; their army extending in a ſemi circle along the inundated ſpot and having both wings covered by the Rhine. The following extract from a Paris paper, dated Mayence, Feb. 10, gives ſome details of the inundation.

"A very unfortunate accident took place yeſterday evening at ten o'clock. An immenſe quantity of water, produced by the melting of the ſnow, flowed like a torrent through the village of Zahlback againſt the dyke raiſed between Linſinberg and Hampſtein, where ſome days ago there was forty feet water. The torrent opened ſoon a paſſage in the dyke, and in its impetuous courſe waſhed away the hotel called the Sonnengarten. The proprietor had hardly time ſufficient to ſave himſelf and family by leaping out of a window in the upper part of the hotel, on the dyke.

"This is not the only damage done by the inundation, many of the outworks were greatly injured, and many ſentinels drowned; this moment we hear that the bodies of ſeven poor ſoldiers have been found. The environs of Bruch and Moubach are now alſo entirely inundated. Howevet this unfortunate accident proteſts us at leaſt for ſome time againſt the attack of the French, who are in cantonments at a ſhort diſtance off the fortreſs, and daily increaſing in force."

May 25. The action fought on Saturday the 16th inſtant, off our coaſt, does honour to the French. The particulars of it have been much miſrepreſented by ſome accounts. A perſon of veracity, who was on board an American veſſel, which was boarded by an officer from the Thetis after the action, informs, that that officer declared, that the ſhip which the Thetis engaged *ſtuck to her like a bur, and that could ſhe have held out a little longer the frigate muſt have ſtruck.*

The five French ſhips were only ſtore ſhips armed for defence; and one of thoſe taken did not ſtrike till ſhe had loſt main and fore-maſts, and all her mizen-ſhrouds. It appears yet doubtful whether there were not two frigates, the Thetis and Huſſar, engaged on the Britiſh ſide as well as the Lynx ſloop of war. Our informant ſaw one of the French ſhips in tow of the Thetis, and is inclined to think another frigate had the diſabled ſloop of war in tow.

Arrived here the ſchooner Ranger, captain Ballard, from Norfolk, by whoſe information and that of Mr. Gramberry, we are given to underſtand, that the force of the French ſhips, which had been engaged with the Britiſh frigates on Saturday laſt, off the capes of Virginia, had been hitherto much miſrepreſented, as our informants had on Tueſday laſt been along ſide the three of thoſe ſhips, which had eſcaped from the engagement, and which had arrived at Hampton Roads on the day preceding. They ſay that the five veſſels were only armed ſtore ſhips, which had ſlipped out from Guadaloupe, with a view to proceed to the Cheſapeake for proviſions; the commodore's ſhip was the Normande, which carried only 18 guns, and of the other two which arrived, the one carried 16, and the other 14 guns; the Normande was much ſhattered, and her commander killed in the action. They add that the two captured veſſels were taken by the Huſſar frigate and the Lynx ſloop of war.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 28.

Don Joſeph Ignatius de Viar has been appointed by his Catholic majeſty, conſul general for the United States of America, and acknowledged as ſuch by the preſident.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. George Fox and Son, at Falmouth, to a mercantile houſe in Philadelphia, dated the 21ſt of March, 1795.

"We have the pleaſure to inform you, that your brig Rebecca is ſafe arrived here, on the 14th inſtant, but are ſorry to add, that captain Wallington was unfortunately waſhed overboard on the firſt inſtant, in a heavy gale of wind.

"We are alſo ſorry to inform you, by letters received, in date 19th and 20th February from your conſuls at Gibraltar and Cadiz informing of the affecting intelligence of the rovers of Sallee being at ſea, and directed to detain your ſhipping, and that they certainly intend to cruiſe as far weſt as Madeira, as ſoon as the weather permits them. We make this intelligence known at London and moſt of our ports, and ſhall be obliged by your making it public in your city.

"Wheat and flour are in great demand in Spain, and there is more and more reaſon to fear a ſcarcity in this and other countries.—The price in Britiſh currency, from 60 to 63 ſhillings per quarter, and 50 ſhillings per ſack with but ſmall ſupplies to be expected from the Baltic."

GENTLEMEN,

Several perſons having expreſſed a wiſh to ſee the deſcription of a thunder guſt, delivered by a young gentleman, at the late oratorical exhibition at St. John's College, I take the liberty of ſending you a copy, and requeſting the favour of you to inſert it in your next paper.

I am, gentlemen, with great reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant,
A. Z.

Annapolis, May 25, 1795.
Meſſrs. FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

A THUNDER GUST.

IT was during the influence of the raging dog-ſtar, that the ſpontaneous productions of the ſeaſon were nearly dried up, and the huſbandman had implored Heaven for a plenteous ſhower, to ſave the labours of the year.

On a ſudden the clouds are ſeen gathering from every point, and aſſuming a blacker hue. The diſtant rumbling of thunder is heard; and the lightning, in broad ſheets, darts from Eaſt to Weſt

Domeſtic fowls inſtinctively perceive the coming rain, and hail it in uncouth joyful ſounds. The beaſts retire to their coverts. The huſbandman ſuſpends his toil. His labourers are crowded together; and all are full of anxious expectation.

At length, a mighty wind burſts from the North, and threatens to ſweep along every thing in its paſſage. And now comes the lightning's more dreadful flaſh, ſticking full on every eye! A tremendous exploſion ſeems to have involved all things in one general ruin. Another! And another quickly ſucceed, and, in the next inſtant, the ſevered clouds pour down the fierce rain carried aſlant by the winds.

Fearfully has the traveller ſpurred to reach the diſtant inn. His limbs tremble, his heart quakes, and now, if never before, he feels his dependance on the being, who thus awfully diſplays his power. The quivering, ſhrinking, and crouching of the poor ſteed diſcover, that he too is conſcious of the danger; and his ſympathy increaſes the terrors of his maſter. If his heart be conſcious of undivulged crimes, in what manner ſhall he deprecate the wrath of Heaven? But if before he ſcoffed at religion, and rejected the idea of an all-wiſe, ſuperintending Providence, let him now, if he can, execrate the deſtructive tempeſt, and fearleſsly defy the bolt!

But ſoon the tempeſt has ſpent its rage. The winds are huſhed. The thunders are rolled away; and only a warm gentle ſhower refreſhes the fields.

And now the grateful earth emits an odour, delighting the invigorated ſenſe. The vivid arch, the ſign of Heaven's favour is ſhewn in the Eaſt. In a few moments, it fades away. The clouds are diſperſed. All nature is decked in a gayer livery, and the ſetting ſun, with more than meridian ſplendour, enlivens the glorious ſcene.

Even the mute animals ſeem to expreſs their joy and the little feathered ſongſters chant their gladſome notes. But alas! proud man, refined enlightened man, no longer thinks on what is paſt. He walks forth, to recruit his ſpirits, and then retires, to meditate on the cares of to-morrow,—perhaps to deviſe ſchemes for overreaching, or deſtroying his fellow-creatures. He graſps at the grandeurs of the world, which are ſcarcely more durable than the exhibition he has juſt witneſſed; and it is the certain approach of death alone, which can impreſs his mind with a juſt ſenſe of his condition.

*** *ABSOLUTE neceſſity requires, that all perſons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertiſements, &c. ſhould pay off their reſpective arrears; and it is ſincerely hoped, that this information alone will be ſufficient to induce ſpeedy payments.*

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we, the ſubſcribers, intend making application to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called LITTLE DEAN, lying and being in ſaid county, under an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

THOMAS COLE,
JOHN COLE.

Prince-George's county, February 10, 1795.

THE ſubſcriber has a LIGHT TRAVELLING WAGGON, which may ſerve for the accommodation of paſſengers, and is well calculated for the conveyance of baggage. He drives a pair of good horſes, and will go wherever the convenience of a gentleman may direct him. His terms are moderate, and may be fully known by a perſonal application, to

JOHN SMITH.

Annapolis, May 21, 1795.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS colonel JOSEPH WILKINSON, of Calvert county, on or about the firſt of January laſt, paſſed his bond to JOHN WEEMS, of the ſaid county, to ſecure a certain ſum of money therein mentioned, which, if recovered, I ſhall eventually be accountable for. Now this is to caution all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond or being concerned therewith, as it is unfounded in equity and will not be paid.

THOMAS H. EGAN.

Calvert county, May 28, 1795.

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

ON application to the Chancellor by a petition, in writing, of WILLIAM BRAWNER, junior, an inſolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to ſaid act, to deliver up, to the uſe of his creditors, all his property, real, perſonal, and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a liſt of his creditors, and a ſchedule of his property, ſo far as he can aſcertain, on oath, being annexed to the ſaid petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid William Brawner, appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, on the twenty-ſixth of June next, for the purpoſe of taking, in the preſence of ſuch of his creditors, as ſhall attend in perſon, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by ſaid act preſcribed for delivering up his property as aforeſaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors, of his application aforeſaid, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the 30th inſtant, and continued therein three weeks ſucceſſively.

Teſte, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 8th inſt. as a runaway, a negro man named ADAM, and ſays he belongs to WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Eſquire, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on an old brown broadcloth coat, blue waiſtcoat, an old pair of buckſkin breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, old yarn ſtockings, and an old hat with a cover. The owner is deſired to take him away and pay charges to

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

May 24, 1795.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office.

WANTED,
Without Delay,

A STRONG, ſtout, ſubſtantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *ſeaſoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handſome model.*—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmiſſible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

To be RENTED,

THAT agreeable reſidence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of STRAWBERRY HILL, the ſituation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular deſcription. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, Weſt-river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 3, 1795.

In CHANCERY, May 20, 1795.

Thomas Contee, against Erasmus Gill.

THE complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by *Erasmus Gill*, on the 24th day of June, 1775, for conveying unto *Thomas Contee*, and his heirs, three tracts or parcels of land, at that time in Frederick, but now in Montgomery county, viz. BARNABY RESURVEYED, 277¾ acres, part of CHEVIE CHASE, 49 acres, and part of CLOVIN COURSE, 23¾. The bill states, that the said Erasmus Gill, at the time of executing the said deed, resided in Virginia, and has since died, and that the complainant knows not who are his heirs; it is adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 12th day of June next, to the intent that the said Gill, if he be now alive, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person interested, may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the third Tuesday in July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not be passed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, trustee, &c. of the dwelling plantation of LOCK CHEW, deceased, consisting of several tracts of land, containing in the whole 456¾ acres, at the rate of £ 4 per acre, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 20th day of June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time during the present month.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2

THE members of the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB are desired to attend at Mr. WHARFE's TAVERN, on Friday the 29th day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock, to form rules for the said club, and determine the time the purse is to be run for each year. The members are desired to attend punctually, as it is to be considered that the members who do attend shall have full power to form the rules and determine the day of running.

By order,
JESSE DEWEES, Secretary
JOCKEY CLUB.

2X

N. B. It is expected that the members will dine together on that day, at Mr. Wharfe's, at 3 o'clock.

Annapolis, May 18, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS lost, by the subscriber, on Monday evening, the 11th instant, or the morning following, on his way from the house of Mrs. Chew, a little below Fishing Creek, in Calvert county, to this place, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing one five dollar bill, and several papers that can be of no use to the finder. Any person returning the same shall receive the above reward

2 WILLIAM SPRIGG.

Annapolis, May 18, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Prince-George's county, will attend at Upper Marlborough, from Wednesday the tenth day of June, until Friday the twenty-sixth of the same month, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property within the said county since their last meeting.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

May 4, 1795. 2

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. HENRY DIGGES, of Charles county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of July next, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment on or before the aforesaid day, or suits will be indiscriminately commenced.

2 J. DIGGES, } Administrators.
F. DIGGES, }

Charles county, May 28, 1795.

THE subscriber, acting executor of WILLIAM MORRIS, sen. late of Charles county, requests all persons who have any claims against his estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for payment, for which money from the assets is ready in his hands; this is necessary to be speedily done to prevent him future trouble with the residuary legatees, who are pressing him for a division of what is in his hands.

W 4

2 JAMES MORRISS.

Charles county, May 17, 1795.

REPUBLICAN,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at Mr. Thomas Cowman's seat, near West river.

REPUBLICAN is a fine blood bay, handsomely marked, fifteen hands high, and elegantly formed, seven years old this season, he was out of Doct. Hamilton's noted mare Harmony, and got by Mr. Carroll's Badger, and is full blooded; he will cover mares at four dollars the single mare, or if two mares or more from the same person, twenty five shillings, provided the money is paid by the first of August next, but if the money is not then paid, fix dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares. LLOYD TAYLOR.

April 20, 1795. 4X 4w

The Prince of Orange,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's plantation, near the governor's bridge, and will cover mares at the moderate rate of 25*s.* per mare, if paid by the first day of August, or two barrels of Indian corn, delivered at my house by the first day of December next; he is a dark hardy sorrel, now five years old, and rising sixteen hands high, with much strength, bone, and activity, he was got by Old Careless, out of an imported mare, which was imported by colonel Baylor, and known by the name of Kitty Fisher, and was sold to Chatham Fitzhugh for one hundred and fifty guineas. Good pasturage at 3*s.* per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

April 18, 1795. 4 tf

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to 6 2X JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

THE trustees of CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL give notice, they have appointed ELISHA JOHNSON, of Saint-Mary's county, their agent to collect and receive all balances due to the said school, either by subscription or otherwise. The building for the reception of masters and scholars being now half completed, all those indebted will please immediately to pay their balances to Mr. Johnson, which will prevent the trouble and expence of instituting suits or the recovery of the same; the building is now going on and will certainly, in a few months time, be fully completed; several respectable names have lately been added to the number of trustees, whose exertions for the promotion of this laudable institution promise fair that it will in a short time become a flourishing seminary of learning. The trustees flatter themselves the same benevolent intention which induced gentlemen at a distance to subscribe will now urge them to pay the same without further trouble.

By order,
SAMUEL AMERY, Register.

April 27, 1795. 3

Twelve Pounds Reward.

Prince-George's county, May 1, 1795.

ABSENTED themselves from my service since the late Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel county courts, the following twelve NEGROES, calling themselves QUEENS; *Simon, Billy, Jack, Lewis, Isaac, Paul, Matthew,* and *Tom,* very black negroes, and *Tom, Billy, Nick,* and *Fanny,* of a brown complexion; they are all young, hearty, and well made negroes, and quitted me for no other reason but because they were not set free at the last court. As I have recognised for the said negroes I conceive that I do not forfeit their services, nor lose any share of my authority over them, before trial; I do therefore promise the above reward to any person who will inform me where the aforesaid negroes may be found, and be witness against such persons as harbour or employ them, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for each one. I likewise forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said negroes at their peril, as I am determined to prosecute every such person agreeably to law.

3 JOHN ASHTON.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, near the Head of South river, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in the face and legs, six years old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse VENETIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare, whose pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a single mare, if two mares, or more from the same person, four dollars per mare, and three shillings and ninepence to the groom, provided the money is paid by first of July; if the money is not paid by the first of July next six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 14, 1795. 6

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 28th day of May, instant, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, (if not sold before at private sale) at 4 o'clock, P. M.

AN elegant brick dwelling HOUSE, three story high, situate on School street, in the city of Annapolis, near the Stadt-House, together with a stable sufficient for the reception of twelve horses, and a carriage house; this house has a kitchen and cellar, and is well adapted for the accommodation of any public or private family. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclined to purchase the same, may view the premises, on application to the subscriber.

4X JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, May 6, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MARY MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those that have any claims against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by

THOMAS MAYO, Executor.

May 19, 1795. 2

CARROLL's ISLAND,

At the mouth of Gunpowder river, between that and Middle river, in Baltimore county.

To be RENTED or LEASED,

With the Hands and some Stock,

TO a substantial tenant, of a fair character, who can give good security for the payment of the rent, and the performance of other conditions that may be required, particularly with respect to the support and treatment of the hands. Besides the profits of the land, (which in the grazing line may be very considerable, as there is not a foot of the upland but may be made, in a few years, with industry, excellent meadow in timothy and clover) there is a fishery, which, if well managed, will yield, at least, three hundred pounds per annum clear of expence—it has yielded much more—the large rock fish in the Baltimore market, at the breaking up of the ice, have testified this annually for some years past. It abounds with wild fowl in the proper seasons, and all kinds of fish that usually frequent our rivers. In the whole tract there are upwards of one thousand acres, a great proportion of it is of the first marsh, perhaps, in the state, both for grazing and hay. Black cattle prefer the latter to fodder, and may be kept in fine order on it all the winter, after which, with the spring and summer grazing, they may be made excellent beef by the middle of August. A quantity may be cut, and easily cured, as the marsh is firm, to winter, if necessary, upwards of three hundred head of cattle.

A free current of air from all quarters renders this place very healthy. It may be entered on the 5th of November next; that being the expiration of the present tenant's lease.

Mr. Richard Grey, on Mr Bowly's farm, at the mouth of Middle river, will shew the place, and give satisfactory information concerning the above particulars. Any person desirous of becoming a tenant, it is requested, will view the premises, and make the proper inquiries, before application be made for terms to

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

Annapolis, May 8, 1795. 3

NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in June next, to hear appeals from all persons who may think themselves overcharged by the assessors of said county.

3

A Latin School.

THE subscriber wishes to take the charge of eight or ten boys, without delay, and instruct them in the LATIN LANGUAGE, &c. at his own house, situate in St. Mary's county, in the vicinity of the Cool Springs. Punctual and diligent attention will be paid to the moral and literary improvement of such young gentlemen as may be put under my tuition. On Saturdays, I shall instruct them in reading English authors, arithmetic, writing Latin and English, &c. The price of tuition will be seven pounds per annum. Very good convenient board may be had in the neighbourhood for the above mentioned number of boys, at a moderate price. I will board a few boys myself.

STEPHEN CAWOOD.

E. C. 10th May, 1795.

3

Latina Schola.

SUBSIGNATOR exoptat accipere curam octo aut decem puerorum, sine mora, & docere eos Latinam linguam & cætera, suæ domi sitæ in Sanctæ Mariæ comitatu, in vicinitate Frigidorum Fontium. Accurata & diligens attentio dabitur morali & literariæ amplificationi eorum parvorum generosorum qui supponantur mea tuitione. Diebus Saturni, instruam eos, Deo juvante, legendo Anglicanos auctores, arithmetica, scribendo Latine & Anglice &c. Pretium tuitionis erit £.7 per annum. Optimus & convenientissimus convictus habeatur, in vicinitate, pueris supra dictis, moderata mercede. Accipiam paucos convictores egomet.

S. CAWOOD.

E. C. decimo die Maii 1795.

WAS lost, mislaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARE, of the Maryland line, on a final settlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing interest from the sixteenth November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and signed by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commissioners. If any person or persons can show any just cause why the aforesaid certificate should not be renewed, they are requested to come forward and make known his or their objections to same.

3X SAMUEL CHANDLER.

March 30, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconveniences and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government.

An ACT eſtabliſhing the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tertenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſaid ſuch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the terms of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-fixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding.

RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of ſpeaking; his legs are remarkable ſmall, and feet very long and narrow for one of his ſize; his wool is ſhort; had on when he made his eſcape a round hat, painted or tarred, a ſhort fearnough grey waiſtcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow ſhoes, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnſon's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will aſſume the Butler name, or ſome other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to paſs as ſuch. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a leſs diſtance or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A TWO ſtory framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-ſtreet, the property of Mr. WILLIAM RIGGS, of Cheſter-town, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the houſe is 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is ſubject to a ground rent of £. 8 2 6 per annum. The terms of ſale may be known, by applying to

4w JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained teſtamentary letters on the eſtate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we requeſt that all perſons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as poſſible, thoſe indebted, it is hoped, will make ſpeedy payments.

Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, of Robert, is authoriſed to act for us, his ſettlements and receipts will therefore be fully reſpected, by

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor,
MARY MANN, Executrix.

Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

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